

NEW YORK, SUNDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1903.—Copyright, 1903, by The Sun Printing and Publishing Association.

UNION VS. THE STATE

Colorado's Labor War and What It Means.

DYNAMITE AGAINST THE LAW.

A Reign of Terror to Enforce the Miners' Will.

Story of Years of Outrage and Assassination, Which Have Culminated in Open Rebellion by the Miners' Union Against State Authority—Quiet Governor Who Has Surprised the Politicians by Doing His Duty to Preserve the Peace—Will the People Be Willing to Pay the Heavy Cost of Supporting His Policy?

DENVER, Col., Dec. 4.—For stirring events, amusing incidents and sensational developments, the first half of the administration of Gov. Peabody, now closing, rivals that of "Bloody" Bridgman. Not that Gov. Peabody is a bloodthirsty man, but that he has happened to stumble in the way of gubernatorial honors when no prominent member of the Republican party in the State coveted the questionable honor of leading a forlorn hope.

It was a surprise to politicians of each of the dominant political parties to see the Republicans win last year, and the Republican managers were disgusted when they found Jim Peabody, banker in a little country town and practically unknown outside of his small social and business circle, elected to the gubernatorial chair.

Gov. Peabody is no spouter. Outside of his inaugural address, made up of vigorous pronouncements, none of which was seriously regarded by anybody, he has made no public addresses, has written no State papers and has proclaimed no resounding policy. Yet Gov. Peabody has done better than any of his predecessors in combating the sinister policy of the labor union managers. He has not truckled to them and has used all the police power at his command in an endeavor to maintain peace and good order in this union-ridden State, thereby earning the commendation of all who love real liberty and abhor anarchy and bloodthirsty lawlessness.

Little news of the conditions in this State gets into the Eastern newspapers, and without a connected narrative of the history of the eight hour war which now rages in Colorado, the present situation cannot be understood. The present situation is the result of a series of events which have recently turned down the appeal of Gov. Peabody for military assistance, but after the President reads what his special military envoy has to report it may be that no more invitations to secret encouragement of dynamite and boycotts, of arson and murder, to direct the Executive Mansion will be extended.

The story of the eight hour war goes back several years. The miners' union, by the use of dynamite and the torch, by midnight murders and brutal assaults under cover of darkness, long ago gathered the independent workers in the Cripple Creek district into the union and forced the unwilling assent of the mine owners to an eight hour system in the mines and mills of the district.

Gov. Peabody sympathized with the miners in that struggle and promised them immunity from punishment in a speech made one night in Cripple Creek, even intimating that executive pardon would not be willingly granted should any member be sentenced to the penitentiary. Subsequent political campaigns were managed on the basis of conciliating the labor vote, and although the Cripple Creek miners failed to rally to Gov. Peabody's support when he was standing for reelection and although they repeatedly turned down the appeal of politicians who had truckled to them, still the party managers continued to traffic for that vote. Meanwhile the unions dictated to the mine owners of Cripple Creek and to all local civil and political authorities and influences.

As the years went by, the sinister effects of the influence of the union managers cast a darker shadow upon the district. Mine superintendents were assassinated, workmen were maimed, shot, or beaten and driven out of camp. If, perchance, some hapless chap was detected in a crime and sent to the penitentiary, leading attorneys protested before the pardoning power that an injustice had been done, and a pardon or a commutation of sentence was forthcoming. There was always plenty of money available to hire experienced attorneys with sufficient political pull to influence the Governor on the side of mercy.

As the reign of terror continued it gradually became an accepted fact in the Cripple Creek district, and its baneful example was followed in other mining camps. In Lake City, the miners decided that it would be a good thing to rid that camp of Italians, and the edict went forth. A Governor sent down troops. The miners blandly protested and said there was "no trouble"; consequently the troops returned. The Italian miners decided shortly afterward to go elsewhere. A few "dagos" died mysteriously, but they did not count.

Meanwhile the Miners' Union propaganda under the guiding hand of the men who had conducted the reign of terror in Butte and Idaho until disturbed by Federal troops grew more insistent and declared that an eight hour law must be passed. Naturally the political parties took up the matter and the plank was put in all political platforms. The then incoming Governor was pledged to sign an eight-hour bill, although he was personally opposed to such a law. Such a bill was passed after a struggle, and the complacent Governor signed it with the remark: "What is the odds, the Supreme Court will knock it out."

The law was eventually declared unconstitutional. The Judge who wrote the decision, the other Judges concurring, was soon afterward a candidate for re-nomination by his party, but the convention, under the fear of the union influence, refused to renominate him, and his defeat was understood to be another victory for the union managers and their policy of rule or ruin.

In the next two years the agitation for an Eight Hour law continued, while the assaults and murders continued in the mining camps. The next Legislature sought

to placate the union by submitting a constitutional amendment to the people covering the subject. Last year this amendment was before the people and won by an overwhelming vote. But it required a legislative act to make the amendment available, and this the lawmakers failed to provide by reason of the fact that the Republican House wanted its bill adopted and the Democratic Senate wanted the prestige of its bill to use in future political campaigns.

As neither side would give way, the Assembly adjourned without action, not even passing a general appropriation bill by reason of the struggle over the eight-hour law. Gov. Peabody was forced to call an extra session to provide for appropriations and he was threatened with dire disaster if he did not include the eight-hour question in his call. This he refused to do, and the union managers took up the subject, with covert threats of personal warfare.

The "eight hour war" is the result. To show what they could do, the union managers, fertile in resources and with a fat treasury behind them, undertook what might be called in army parlance a "reconnaissance in force" while the Legislature was in session last winter. Upon the pretext that the reduction mills of Colorado Springs were handling Cripple Creek ore, the edict was sent forth that these mills must close to the eight hour system forthwith or no more ore would be permitted to go to them.

A strike was declared upon the mills, although few of the workmen were members of the union, and the usual policy was pursued of midnight assaults and threats to wives of workmen.

Without pausing to reflect what difficulties might be encountered, Gov. Peabody ordered out the militia at the first intimation of violence. The troops went down to Colorado Springs to find matters on the surface as quiet as a summer's dream. There was nothing to intimate that any trouble existed; the citizens of Colorado Springs protested against the hasty action of the Governor as damaging to the reputation of the city, and the general sentiment was decidedly against the Governor.

So he withdrew the troops and sent down an august committee which inquired into the situation and returned with a voluminous report to the effect that matters had been happily adjusted. The mills resumed without incident in accordance with the wishes of the Miners' Union and Gov. Peabody came in for much abuse for saddling expenses upon the State by his hasty action.

Meanwhile the Miners' Union directors were busy with their plans in other fields. There was a strike on in Idaho Springs because one fearless mine manager and his company had refused to submit to the dictation of the union. One night last spring an effort to blow up the shaft house was made. Rocks of dynamite were rolled down the mountain side with a view to destroying the mine and all its occupants.

But in some way the plan miscarried. The fuse burned too fast and the only death was that of a member of the union who was found lying on the ground near the place and suspiciously near the point whence the dynamite had started on its deadly errand. He had forgotten to leave his union card at home.

This act so enraged the citizens of Idaho Springs that they held a mass meeting and then marched to the homes of the leaders of the local miners' union and ordered them out of town forthwith, escorting them on the road for several miles and threatening them with death if they returned. These martyrs to the cause promptly reported to headquarters in Denver. The best legal talent of the city was employed and a few days later the power was returned to Idaho Springs with powerful legal advisers, posing there as victims of unlawful treatment by a mob made up of bankers, merchants and other misguided and foolish citizens.

In the absence of the presiding District Judge a Populist Judge from Leadville was called in. He proceeded to cause the arrest of all the leading citizens who had joined in the illegal act of driving honest workmen from their homes and firesides. The leading citizens were held under bonds, and the District Attorney was removed for conniving at the action of the citizens. So that district has been under the ban of the judiciary all summer.

Next came Telluride, where the most recent disturbances have occurred. By its geographical and topographical location Telluride has always been much of a law unto itself. It is the stronghold of unionism in its worst form. Remote from the center of population, with a few rich mines high up in the mountains in secluded basins reached only by narrow bridle trails, it is naturally a most difficult district to manage by the usual lawful methods. If a sheriff wants to go up the trails to get a man, he must first have the assent of the miners, for it is a simple matter to get behind a projecting crag along any of the trails and "snipe" the officer of the law with a rifle ball and no one will be the wiser.

In this district one Vincent St. John conducted the affairs of the local union without calling upon outside assistance. So successfully did he manage the union that he had the entire district at his mercy. He was supreme dictator and no one dared brook his displeasure. A local editor once set up a feeble wall that St. John was carrying things in too high handed a manner. Immediately a boycott was declared upon his paper and advertisers were declared in danger of similar boycotts if they patronized it. All advertisements of merchants were promptly withdrawn, and while the editor made a plucky fight for a long time, he had to surrender when the lives of himself and his family were threatened.

One mine which dared to oppose the union by employing non-union miners was blown up, and the workmen, as they were going to the mine one morning, were shot down from behind the crags which towered above the trail and shaft house. No one ever knew just how many were killed. These non-union miners were well armed and gallantly returned the fire, but with what losses on the union side has never been known. The battle occurred, Gov. Orman, then in office, was appealed to for troops, but he only sent down a commission to investigate. The commission was composed of a labor leader who was a staunch advocate of the rights of workmen and a bitter enemy of "consolidated powers of wealth," a political lawyer and a district Judge who had been elected by the votes of the Telluride miners. They found a "peaceful condition prevailing and nothing to indicate the need of troops," although some persons unknown had shot from ambush some workmen as they were going to the mines. Consequently no troops were sent and the particular mine which

had dared the union was forced to shut down.

Later, when the mine again resumed, without first having placated the local union managers, the superintendent was assassinated as he sat one evening in his office chatting with friends. This so outraged the citizens of Telluride that they plucked up courage and called for a grand jury. Twenty or more indictments were found and arrests were made, including that of St. John, the ruler of the union. But was promptly furnished, but when the time of trial was at hand, St. John had disappeared, and the cases against the others have so far not been pressed.

Soon after the Legislature adjourned, Gov. Peabody was given to understand that the eight hour law in mines and mills would be enforced by the power of the miners' union in the absence of an expressed law upon the subject. The Governor had

Macy's

Men's Tailoring—2d Floor.

Here's a before-Christmas sale of Men's Afternoon and Evening Suits made-to-measure at reduced prices.

\$30.00 for our \$40.00 Cutaway Coats and Vests.
\$35.00 for our \$45.00 Prince Albert Coats and Vests.
\$40.00 for our \$52.00 Tuxedo Suits.
\$45.00 for our \$60.00 Full Dress Suits.

Choice of the finest undressed worsted and Vicuna, lined with pure silk merveilles. The changed prices do not affect our high standard of workmanship.

Men's English Dressing Gowns and Lounging Robes—1st Fl.

Made of fine, soft-surfaced gray, red and navy cloth, full rolled collar, tastefully trimmed, \$9.98.

Made of lustrous, fuzzy, long-napped, beaver zibeline, trimmed with handsome braid, girdle and frogs, \$14.98.

Made of rich silk-figured cloth, trimmed with silk cord, girdle and frogs, lined with \$21.44.

Made of sumptuous matelasse; rich, warm colorings, trimmed with cord to match, finished with silk girdle and frogs, lined with heavy \$32.94.

Made of deep-pile figured velvet, smartly piped with silk cord, finished with girdle and frogs, lined with plain or quilted silk, \$32.98.

The ones at \$49.98 are made of magnificent figured silks, beautiful colorings, lined with satin and finished in the best possible manner.

Men's Blanket Bath Robes—1st Fl.

We secure the Blankets in large quantities direct from the mills. We then have them converted into Robes, usually when factories are threatened with dull times and are therefore willing to execute orders at about cost to keep their organizations from scattering.

\$2.98—Heavy Blanket Bath Robes, plain gray, with striped sleeves and skirt, round or sailor collar.

\$4.24—Heavy Blanket Bath Robes—fancy scroll patterns in assorted colorings.

\$6.48—Heavy All-wool Blanket Bath Robes, handsome large pattern, striped sleeves and skirt, wool girdle.

\$7.48—Heavy All-wool Blanket Bath Robes, small and medium patterns, assorted colorings, wool girdle.

\$9.48—Heavy All-wool Blanket Bath Robes, pockets, neck, sleeves and front bound with satin ribbon, silk-and-wool girdle.

\$12.98—Heavy All-wool Blanket Bath Robes, rich patterns; pockets, collar, cuffs and front bound with silk.

Men's Bath Robes, made of good quality Terry Cloth, stripes and figures, finished with hood and girdle, \$2.24. Finer ones at \$4.49, \$5.49 and \$6.49.

Men's Bath Robes, made of eiderdown, pretty stripes, large sailor collar, worsted girdles with tassels, 1.24. Finer ones at \$3.11, \$6.49 and \$8.49.

Smoking Jackets

House Coats—2d Fl.

Made of warm, soft-finished reversible cloth—right side, Oxford gray or black; reverse side, checked or plaid. Collar, lapels, pockets and cuffs match the reverse side, \$1.74.

Made of taffeta silk—blue and brown—fruits finished with three sets of heavy silk braid frogs, lined with quilted red silk—imported to retail at \$8.00; special at \$4.96.

Made of fine tricotine—navy, brown and wine—silk frogs—collars, cuffs and pockets trimmed with quilted satin, \$4.69.

Made of velvet-finished and fine lambs' wool reversible cloth—Oxford and Cambridge grays, maroon, brown, and blue—collars, cuffs and pockets in contrasting stripes and plaids—bound with cord or silk—\$4.89 to \$7.96.

Imported Smoking Jackets and House Coats, made of the finest and silkiest matelasse. Handsome designs in all the favorite colorings, \$14.96 to \$22.96.

Men's Gloves.

A fashion journal correctly states that well-groomed men will wear Reindeer gloves for walking when the weather is cold. We have them—\$2.49.

A magnificent assembly of fine furniture—the kind that make incomparable gifts.

to decide whether he should imitate his predecessors or follow his own policy.

Backed by an apparently strong sentiment, for the general public in the State had by this year grown tired of anarchistic labor agitators and truckling politicians, the Governor declared that he would endeavor to preserve the peace, no matter what happened.

The miners' union from central headquarters in Denver announced that the eight hour law would be enforced in all mines and mills on July 1, but the issue was delayed a few weeks. Then a general strike was declared in the Cripple Creek district. The operators determined once more to assert themselves and operate their mines without seeking the consent of the union.

With the first importation of non-union workmen the reign of terror began. The Governor promptly ordered out the troops.

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices.

Macy's

B'way at 6th Av.

34th to 35th St.

Gold Jewelry.

Opera Glasses.—1st Fl.

Better qualities than we sell are not to be had at any price. The products of the best French makers are amply represented in our collection—Flammarion's, Lemaire's, Lefils.

Pearl-mounted Opera Glasses—white, Oriental or Havana paste, heavy gilt or light aluminum slide, \$4.74 to \$16.98.

Lemaire's Opera Glasses, exquisite enameled mountings, \$12.49 to \$16.98.

Pearl Opera Glasses with handles, \$9.74 to \$26.98.

Chatale Opera Glasses—a Paris conceit—less than half an inch thick—may be carried in vest pocket—fitted with extra powerful lenses—\$10.34 to \$26.98.

Opera Glass Bags.

Made of beautiful silks—some are equipped with patent spring clasps, others with gilt bar frame and are carried by silk cord—plain or jewel-studded—88c. to \$9.98.

Imported White Leather Opera Glass Bags, coin purse on the outside and a mirror bottom, \$2.49 and \$4.24.

Clocks.—Basement.

It's a wonderful collection of Clocks we invite you to inspect this Christmas time. Clocks three inches high; Clocks that tower far above your head. And the variety is amazing:

Hall Clocks, Library Clocks, Boudoir Clocks, Desk Clocks, Mantel Clocks, Carriage Clocks, Marine Clocks, Automobile Clocks, French Regulators.

Bronze, Brass, Onyx, Crystal, Marble, Onyx, Limoges Enamel, Decorated Porcelain, China, Swiss-carved Wood, Mahogany, Weathered Oak, Buhl, Marquetry, Vermis Martin, Iron and Nickel Clocks.

Umbrellas.—1st Fl.

Our Christmas collection of Umbrellas for men and women challenges genuine admiration.

Artists of no mean attainments designed and worked out the handles in horn, ivory, pearl, gun-metal, tortoise shell, rock crystal, silver and enamel—some of them are encircled with 14 karat gold bands.

Scores of styles, including:—Horn's heads and hoods, dogs' heads, prettily blazoned figures, globes and straight posts or neat caps.

Frames of the finest and most flexible steel, covered with best silks.

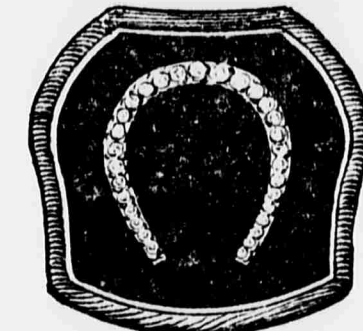
Leather Goods.—1st Fl.

Peggy from Paris, Flatiron and Automobile Bags, made of sublimated pigskin, Morocco and Japanese leathers. They are among the most beautiful styles ever produced—\$6.94 to \$17.96.

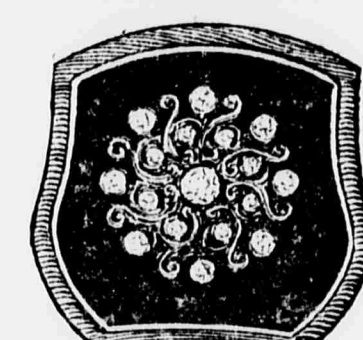
Paris, London, Vienna and Offenbach send many indescribable novelties: Flatiron Purses, the decoration is hand-painted heads of collets. Fancy Galkin Bags richly embossed and trimmed with old copper. Fancy Galkin Bags embellished with green and russet copper scrolls, mounted with mother of pearl—others are ornamented with Mother heads—classic and simply jeweled—gilt on sterling. Costume Bags decorated with panel of Egyptian heads—silver, gold and tints.

French Ooze Matinee Bags, jewelled clasps, sides decorated with art nouveau heads and peacock plumage.

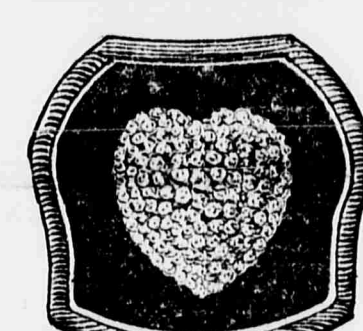
And there is a marvelous variety of the following to select from: Pocket Books, Card Cases, Portfolios, Jewel Cases, Dressing Cases, Music Rolls, Sewing Cases, Writing Tablets, Collar and Cuff Boxes, Fitted Bags, Ink Stands, Cigar and Cigarette Cases, Trinket Boxes—Japanese leather, ecrasse, pigskin, lizard, seal, alligator, levant, fancy calf and Morocco.



Horseshoe Brooch—29 guaranteed perfect white brilliants, weighing 6½ less 1-64 kts. set in platinum and 18 kt. gold; our price..... \$759.24

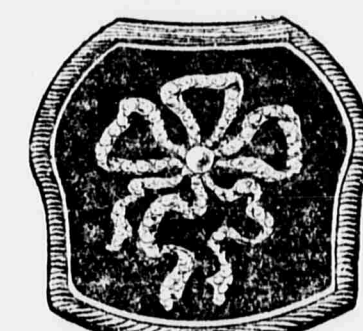


Round Brooch—17 fine white diamonds, set in 18 kt. gold; very brilliant and artistic; our price..... \$1,060.49

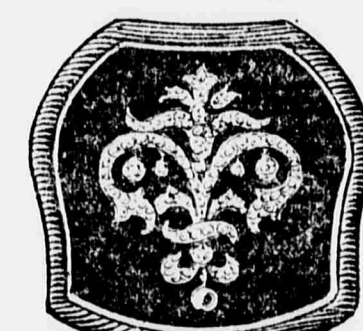


Heart—Paved with white diamonds, all of them white and perfect, weighing 12½ kts., set in platinum and 18 kt. gold; our price..... \$1,500.49

Smaller ones at \$310.24, \$535.49 and \$875.49.



Bow-knot Brooch—Oriental pearl center surrounded by selected diamonds weighing 2½ 1-32 kts. set in platinum and gold; our price..... \$264.49



Fleur-de-lis Brooch—white, perfect stones set in platinum and 18 kt. gold; our price..... \$1,049.24

Macy's

Black Velvets

At Half Prices.—1st Fl.

These are handsome Soft-finished Silky-faced Black Velvets that the manufacturer wished to close out. So, here they are at half prices.

49c for \$1.00 quality, 18 in.
59c for \$1.15 quality, 18 in.
69c for \$1.35 quality, 27 in.
89c for \$1.85 quality, 27 in.

Black Taffeta.—1st Fl.

89c—Black Taffeta: heavy, strong, rustling quality, wear guaranteed, 36 inches wide; the quality that we've sold at \$1.24; others charge \$1.50; special at 89c.

Silk Waist Patterns.—1st Fl.

Waist Patterns—a large variety of plain and fancy weaves—especially selected and folded in neat boxes for easy giving—full lengths, worth from \$3.75 to \$7.50, a choice, at \$1.99 to \$3.92.

Paris Costumes and Coats Reduced

There are about sixty garments involved. Among them:

Brown Chiffon, Velvet Gown, Callot Soeurs, from \$270 to \$150.
Gray Satin Gown, Marshall & Armand, from \$204 to \$125.
Blue Cloth Gown, Raudnitz, from \$215 to \$135.
White Net Evening Gown, Agnes, from \$180 to \$125.
Black and Green Silk Gown, Agnes, from \$110 to \$75.
Cream Cloth Coat, Francis, from \$206 to \$175.

Our Paris representative has just arrived—bringing with him a few Robes that illustrate the most advanced styles. Among them are Lace-inserted Hand-embroidered Batiste, Gros Grain, Lutece and Basque Cloth. He will display them Tuesday in the Dressmaking parlor—and take import orders for exclusive designs. They are ideal for afternoon or evening wear at Southern Winter Resorts.

\$12.00 Hand Embroidered Linen

Waist Patterns, \$6.49.—1st Fl.

Just arrived from Paris—the material is pure white French Linen—very sheer—the fine flax threads are spun into a gauze, almost—smooth, even, dainty and sure not to thicken when laundered. Hand-embroidered front, collar and cuffs—handsome flower designs.

Each pattern is in a separate box, accompanied with a late Paris fashion plate. Twelve dollars would be a fair price; choice at \$6.49.

75c All-Wool Henrietta at 49c.—1st Fl.

All-wool Silk-finished Henrietta—all the desirable street and evening shades—cream, light blue, pink, helio, purple, Nile, biscuit, tan, mode, nut and seal brown, dove, silver, slate, crimson, cardinal, garnet, rose, myrtle, olive, royal, marine, navy and Napoleon blue, 40 and 44 inches wide, worth 65c and 75c a yard; special at 49c.

85c Tweed Suitings at 59c.

Handsome Tweed Suitings—sturdy, hardy stuffs in the choicest color mixes—brown-and-white, royal-and-white, navy-and-white, green-and-white, gray-and-white—36 inches wide, manufactured this season to retail at 85c a yard; special at 59c.

\$1.25 English Velvet Cord at 69c.

One of the leading brands of English Velvet Cord—and every yard recently imported—bronze, olive, myrtle, gun-metal, mole, brown, castor, cardinal, crimson, garnet, tan, gray, navy and slate; sold elsewhere at \$1.25 a yard; special at 69c.

\$1.00 Mohair Zibeline at 69c.

Zibeline has not come for a season—its grace and goodness are sure to keep it in high power practically perennially. That's one reason why this offering of rich Satin-finished Mohair Zibeline at 69c is so unique—black, navy, two shades of brown.

Men's Slippers—2d Fl.

Indications tend all one way; the usual number of Slippers will be given. There's no dellection. The size and the beauty of our stock prove that we are in complete sympathy with the widespread impulse that settles upon Slippers. They peculiarly fit the phrase "useful and ornamental."

99c. for Opera Slippers, made of tan or black kidskin, turned soles, lined with chamois.

\$1.49 for Opera Slippers, made of tan or black kidskin, hand-turned soles, lined with kidskin.

\$1.49 for Romeo Slippers, made of tan or black kidskin, turned soles.

\$1.99 for Opera or Romeo Slippers, made of tan or black kidskin, hand-turned soles, lined with kidskin.

\$2.99 for Faust Slippers, made of best quality vici kidskin, hand-turned soles, seamless kid lining.

\$2.99 for Romeo Slippers, made of black vici kidskin, hand-turned soles, lined with seamless kidskin.

The biggest, best and brightest display of Dolls and Toys—matchless at every point.

DOUBLE REWARD FOR KINGSLY.

Lawyers Announce That \$1,000 Will Be Paid for News of Him.

The reward of \$500 for information as to the whereabouts of Henry Baxter Kingsley, who disappeared on Nov. 14, was raised yesterday to \$1,000. The announcement of the increased reward was made by Daly Hoyt & Mason, lawyers, at 11 William street who have been seeking for the missing man. Mr. Mason said yesterday that nothing had been heard of Kingsley. Kingsley was last seen here at the Rosemore cafe, Broadway and Forty-second street on the night of Nov. 14. He stopped at the Rosemore on his way over to the Grand Central Station, where he intended to take the train to his home in Rutland, Vt. A porter of the train said later that a man in a dazed condition boarded the train and got off at Albany. Kingsley's suit case was found in the railroad station.